

configured to attach to the video tape recorder 43 at the same location where the video tape recorder battery 2 was detached.

The device described in Ikeda is a "connecting system" which is designed to both recharge the battery from a video tape recorder 43 and to connect to the recorder 43 where the battery was removed. The battery charging apparatus 1 is connected to the video tape recorder 43 by a terminal plate 42 which conveys signals from the video tape recorder through the battery recharging apparatus 1, via the cable 30, to a TV so that the recorded video can be displayed on the TV screen.

Claim 1 and new claim 30 each require a "base station" which is connectable to a portable electronic device. The base station includes a computer to "exchange information" with the data storage/processor and a "maintenance" means, or circuit, for providing an indication of the operating condition of the portable electronic device.

It appears that the Examiner has analogized Ikeda's battery charging apparatus 1 to the claimed "base station" and Ikeda's battery receiving portion 4 to the claimed "receptacle means." However, even assuming, for sake of argument, that this is accurate, Ikeda still does not disclose or teach several limitations recited in claim 1, or new claim 30.

First of all, Ikeda's battery receiving portion 4 does not include a "port means," or any corresponding circuitry, for communicating data to the video recorder 43.

Although a video transmission is transferred from the video recorder 43, this signal is conveyed through the battery recharging apparatus 1 to a TV for display on the TV screen. Moreover, the circuitry within the battery recharging apparatus 1 is provided only to stabilize and improve the video signal. This circuitry does not comprise a

computer nor does it "exchange" any information between the video recorder 43 and the battery recharging apparatus 1.

Additionally, Ikeda does not disclose or teach any maintenance means, or corresponding circuitry, which obtains information indicative of the operating condition of the video recorder 43.

Referring to the Ikeda patent, the block diagram in Figure 2 clearly shows that no computer or data processing circuitry is provided. It is also clear that no "maintenance" means or circuitry is provided to obtain information indicative of the operating condition of the video recorder 43.

Figure 2 is described at the bottom of column 2, extending over into column 3. All of the components shown seem to be for the purpose of transmitting information and improving the signal quality from the video tape recorder/player to an external video display device, such as a TV. Ikeda's "connecting system" is a recharging device which also includes means for simplifying the connection of the video tape recorder 43 to a TV. As far as the transfer of the video signals from the video recorder 43 to the battery charging apparatus 1 is concerned, the battery charging apparatus 1 is basically a conduit through which the video signal is transmitted to a TV for viewing. The components in Figure 2 are provided only to improve the signal transmission and to activate orange or green colored light emitting diodes which indicate whether or not the device is switched to recharge the battery or to power the video tape recorder 43. Thus, there is no disclosure or teaching that the battery recharging apparatus 1 can have a computer or a maintenance circuit.

Claim 1 and new claim 30 each require “a portable electronic device” having a “data storage/processor” and a “base station” which is connectable to the portable electronic device. Moreover, the claimed base station has (1) a computer to “exchange information” with data storage/processor in the portable electronic device and (2) a “maintenance” means, or circuit, for providing an indication of the operating condition of the portable electronic device.

In order for a rejection under § 102(b) as being anticipated, every element of the rejected claims must be disclosed in the single prior art reference. The latter two elements of claims 1 and 30 set out above are clearly not disclosed or taught in Ikeda. Therefore, claims 1 and 30 are patentable over Ikeda. Claims 2-13 and 15-29 all depend from claim 1 and are thus patentable over Ikeda if claim 1 is patentable.

Method claim 14 recites limitations similar to those in claim 1 which are not disclosed or taught in Ikeda. For example, part (d) of claim 14 recites “analyzing said data received from the portable electronic device. Also, part (e) recites “providing an indication of the condition of the operating characteristic of the portable electronic device.” As discussed above, neither of these limitations are disclosed or taught in Ikeda. Therefore, claim 14 is also patentable over Ikeda.

Therefore, and for all the reasons set forth above, claims 1-30 are patentable over Ikeda.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) REJECTIONS

Claims 3-5 stand rejected under Section 103(a) as unpatentable over Ikeda '956 in view of Angel '078. Also, claims 7, 8, 10-13, 15, 16, 26 and 27 stand rejected under

Section 103(a) as unpatentable over Ikeda '956 in view of Angel '078 and further in view of Hull '242.

With regard to claims 3-5, Angel is cited for disclosing a method and apparatus for analyzing cardiac activity. The Examiner believes that it would have been obvious "to have replaced the video of '956 with the [defibrillator] of '375 since it has been held to be within the general skill of the worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice.

In regard to claims 7, 8, 10-13, 15, 16, 26 and 27, Hull is cited as teaching a charge/discharge cycle, charge time and display of such information.

Even assuming, for sake of argument, that the Examiner's arguments are proper, Ikeda does not disclose or teach, inter alia, a base station which has (1) a computer to "exchange information" with the data storage/processor **and** (2) a "maintenance" means, or circuit, for providing an indication of the operating condition of the portable electronic device.

Angel and Hull also do not disclose or teach these limitations. Therefore, the combination of Ikeda with either or both of Angel and Hull do not disclose or teach these limitations. Therefore, and for all the reasons set forth above, claims 3-5, 7, 8, 10-13, 15, 16, 26 and 27 are patentable over Ikeda, Angel and Hull.

CONCLUSIONS

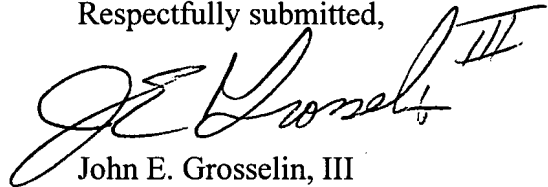
Claims 1 and 30 each recite at least two limitations which are not disclosed or taught in any of the cited references. For example, the claimed base station having (1) a computer to "exchange information" with a data storage/processor in the portable

electronic device **and** (2) a “maintenance” means, or circuit, for providing an indication of the operating condition of the portable electronic device.

Claim 14 recites similar limitations not disclosed or taught in any of the cited references. For example, “analyzing said data received from the portable electronic device” and “providing an indication of the condition of the operating characteristic of the portable electronic device.”

Therefore, and for all of the reasons set out above, claims 1-30, as amended, are patentable over Ikeda, Angel and Hull. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-30 is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John E. Grosselin, III". The signature is stylized with a large, flowing "J" and "G".

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